

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

JOHN HENRY ZUVER, Editor.
GABRIEL R. SUMMERS, Publisher.*The Paper That Does Things*

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JUNE 1, 1916.

UNITY.

"When we come to celebrate this festival," said the presiding officer of the recent celebration of the Norwegian national anniversary in Minnesota, "it is not to create a miniature Norway in America. We are here only to remind ourselves of dear old Norway. If an attack upon American freedom should come, you and all other Norwegians would do your share that this nation may continue to be the exponent of liberty, independence and democracy."

That is the true spirit of Americanism. And it is typical of assurances coming from many sections of the country and many elements of our population. The confusion into which the nation was thrown for a time by conflicting war sympathies and old world prejudices is giving way to a new, clear patriotism. And instead of a "miniature Norway," a miniature Germany, a miniature England and Italy and Poland and Serbia and Greece, we find all the racial groups combining in spirit to form a greater and stronger nation, just as our original quarrelling colonies combined to give us our political organization. We have long been the "United States," now we are becoming what is more important than that—a "united people."

THE HOUSING SURVEY.

Whether or not the announcement of Health Officer Rosenbury that the South Bend housing and sanitary survey is to be turned over to a government agent—or may be turned over to a government agent—is a move proposed for the purpose of delay, we will not attempt to guess. The sin of such a guess might be unpardonable. We are told that it is merely because local people cannot be trusted to do the job, and the government agent cannot be secured until later.

"It will be three or four months before we can get him," says the health officer—June, July, August, maybe September. Then "we can have him for three or four months, if necessary," he continues, which means October, November, December, and possibly January. Then the government agent will take two or three additional months in preparing a report, perhaps, running largely to the demonstration of his literary talents, and after February, March and probably April, if not May, we will get manuscript for a little booklet telling of his discoveries and recommendations. By this process the results of the survey will be at hand just in time for Mayor Keller to have it to spout about during the next municipal campaign, telling of the wonders of it, without having to be inconvenienced by attempting to correct the various conditions of which it may complain.

Which is about our opinion of the survey, and what it will amount to in the end. While it may be true that local people could not be secured to do the job, who could be trusted, it may be too, that perhaps they could not be trusted the right way. The complaint that they would have their local friendships and prejudices, that might incline them to overlook certain places, can just as legitimately be answered that perhaps they could not be trusted to observe the friendships and partialities of administrative superiors, at least, without complaining. This turn of things merely serves to confirm a suspicion. That the survey was so readily adopted by the administration, may or may not have been because it could so easily be employed as a vehicle of delay.

But survey or no survey, and completed this year or next, it does not lessen the present desirability that something be done, and done at once to correct conditions existing in violation of the law, and of which the city and health department have present knowledge. No survey is necessary to uncover these conditions. We have already exposed a number of dastardly cases; some of which have been considerably corrected by the owners, without further hint, while others have not. If the city has done anything to compel compliance with the law by these latter, too, it has been kept a decided secret—aside from the fact that nothing seems to have been accomplished.

Of course, we have plenty of assurance that these conditions are to be corrected. For instance, we were to have a "clean-up week" sometime in May, but it appears to have gone by the boards. Perhaps, never do anything today that you can put off until tomorrow, is to be the continuous program, and perhaps not. Meanwhile, we will be told to "swat the fly," however, and people will be warned to get rid of manure piles, if a complaint is lodged, which is all right and proper so far as it goes. In other words, we have about reached the conclusion that it is foolish to expect much from this present administration in the way of permanent improvement along these lines.

We were told in advance that it was to be an administration that would make South Bend a city "fit to live in," and that it would be dedicated to "the enforcement of all laws consistent with the requirements of a growing municipality," but there seems to be only one set of laws that the administration regards possible of affecting those conditions. Those laws call for a sleuth. Mayor Keller seems to have gotten into such a habit of

having everything uncovered by sleuths that we are not surprised that a survey of housing conditions should be necessary in order to discover what is already patent. Delaying the survey might also save the administration the expense of laying some water mains in localities where the "ground hogs"—otherwise known as real estate interests—would not be able to speculate in them.

With which, we will step aside, at least temporarily, and if the health department proves its sincerity, and actually does something, sooner or later, it will be highly acceptable.

MORE HEALTH FOR LESS MONEY.

Meat is dear, and going up pretty steadily. We can no longer afford to eat meat as we used to. That is generally regarded as a misfortune. And yet, according to a scholarly work on diet written by Prof. Chittenden of Yale university, it may be a blessing in disguise. In the professor's opinion, such deprivation, whether voluntary or enforced, brings better health and greater vigor and efficiency. Here is the theory, as worked out and substantiated by Prof. Chittenden in a series of elaborate experiments.

Foods, as anybody knows who has looked into the diet question at all, are divided into three classes: First, proteids, represented chiefly by meat, fish, milk, and eggs; second, starches and sugars, represented chiefly by the grains and vegetables; third, fats. Protein is needed for bodily growth and repair work. It is the stuff of which the cells and tissues are built. Starch and sugar furnish the fuel that heats the body and provides energy for work. Fat serves about the same purpose, but is more concentrated and less easily assimilated.

Of the three classes of food, proteid is the most important. Without it the maintenance of life is impossible. But a little proteid goes a long way. Prof. Chittenden finds that most of us eat from two to four times as much as we need. The surplus is not merely wasted, but imposes on the body the needless burden of digesting it and then getting rid of it. That burden falls chiefly on the kidneys, and is a big contributing cause of kidney diseases. Furthermore, the stuffing of the body with expensive proteids fills it full of "clinkers," making the victim "dopy," impairing his strength and lowering his general power of resisting disease.

The thing to do, says Prof. Chittenden, is not to "cut out meat" but to eat less meat and other proteid foods, and make up for it if necessary by eating more of the fuel-producing cereals, vegetables, etc. He insists, however, that in nearly every case the total food consumption can profitably be reduced. In his own experiments with several groups of men representing various occupations, lasting over several months, he found that almost without exception as the quantity of food eaten was reduced to what would ordinarily be considered a "starvation diet," the men not merely kept their weight, but actually gained a little. And what was more important, they doubled their physical strength or working capacity, and "felt better than they ever had felt before."

The summer is a good time to try out this theory. If we can double our energy and save money at the same time, merely by giving a little attention to diet, why not do it?

THE NATION ENTITLED TO IT.

Sen. Phelan, Smoot, Alden Smith and others make up a galaxy that recently—not next week, but last—held up the U. S. senate floor with speeches for a government expenditure of \$220,000 on a ship channel in San Diego bay, and their remarks are thus summed up:

"San Diego has never had what it was entitled to." "Fact is, San Diego has never been entitled to a cent. But it is this miserable notion that a town or a community is 'entitled' to something from the national purse that curses with the odor of unsalted raw hog even every worthy government enterprise of the nature of river or harbor improvement."

San Diego harbor, with the legitimate improvements by the city, can accommodate all the San Diego commerce that comes her way. The nation may need San Diego bay for naval and other government purposes. If it does, it should spend the necessary money for these things because the people of the whole nation are entitled to it, and not because, in cutting up the "pork," San Diego is politically or geographically deserving of a slice of the rind.

San Diego bay and environments are by nature fitted for great government uses. That a body of senators can see little in the proposed improvements save the usual division of "pork" is unfortunate. It is making a fine national purpose emit a very obnoxious stench.

REMARKABLE RUSSIA.

Russia, spurred to undreamed of energy by the war, has almost completed one of the greatest engineering feats of the age.

Its double track railroad from Petrograd to Ekaterina, 700 miles long and stretching through a swampy, almost uninhabited and very inaccessible country, is open to traffic.

Thus, at last, Russia has an open port 12 months in the year, for the gulf stream, sweeping into the Arctic off the coast of Lapland, spends itself there and keeps the waters of Catherine harbor perpetually ice free. Besides being an all year port Ekaterina is 600 miles nearer the Atlantic than the principal port on the White sea, Archangel.

Everything points to the fact that Russia will be, after the war, one of America's most important customers, in fact, not the most important of all the old world nations. A great part of this trade will find an entrance through the new port.

For some days the gravity of Uncle Sam's foreign relations will not greatly oppress the American public. Canteloupes, conventions, and corn-on-the-cob are coming in.

Wire tapping by the New York police has been denounced by the police commissioners. The patricians love taps of another sort.

What we want to know about the whole movement of the South Bend wholesalers is whether or not they intend to go in for collective bargaining.

Now that Mishawaka has a new bakery conducted by a South Bend man, the blue stockings can study Browning to their heart's content.

It's melting moments in those smelting industries in Arizona. Labor is making \$5 per firing up. The spelter gets on the firing line later.

If it be true that ether tablets before charging give the Germans courage, the spirited attacks can be understood.

THE MELTING POT

FILLED BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF

THE NET RATING.

The month of June enjoys a wide and worthy reputation. As furnishing the date for Fannie's wedding celebration. It lends eleven other months for Cupid's execution; it constitutes a permanent and proper institution; for it is a truth so true that it is needless to be stated. That many pairs are better off the moment they are mated.

But lots of knots are tied with much formality, and tightly. Of which the consequence is far from rapturous and sprightly. The rolling-pin and frying-pan are thrown with indiscretion. The family is as warlike as a parliament in session. Defying all the palliative, pacifying labors of barristers and ministers, of relatives and neighbors.

So June may well be modest, unpretentious and sober. And daunt no high and haughty wits with August or October; For though as the official month of mad and merry mating it constitutes a permanent and proper institution; Discreet investigation, if impartially protracted, Discloses heavy debts which should duly be exacted.

A. B. B.

China at present seems to be one revolution after another.

Judging from the daily papers we have been reading these last few days, there are going to be some sort of conventions somewhere soon.

Rip Van Winkle, who slept 20 years or so.

Was certainly a lucky old geezer. For he never had to shovel the snow, Nor turn an ice cream freezer.

A man in the east had his life saved by a cigaret case. The bullet hit the case. Our life has been saved from the contents, but not by the case.

"Notice the beauty of these lines" says an auto ad, and then they go and crowd the space in front of the auto with women's pictures.

Obe Nail lives at Shelbyville, Ind.

McGraw and the Giants were in a rut. And McGraw was held the greatest mutt.

And his stock stood at zero. But his team came through. And copped quite a few. And now Muggsy is quite a hero.

Even in a pitching duel the opponents are nicked now and then.

One of the exchanges prints a story under this head: "Here's something for fishermen to worry about." But why add to their troubles?

Why not say a good word for the weather man, especially after the showing he made Tuesday?

VERSE LIBRE.

Excelsior, the sky Was dark and drear that Day when Percy eagerly did Don his newest treasure, a gray And mottled Creation from Paris, that The tailor had declared simply superb.

Suddenly, the rain In huge round splashes Started slowly as a fire Gaining headway with greatest Fervor until it was a real torrent Like the terrible flood that Noah knew.

ADAM CROOK.

The Velvet Hammer

By Arthur Brooks Baker

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT. Four years ago, when Grand Old Party unity was split. And Woodrow Wilson landed with a smart and stunning hit, Who stood with perseverance by the bed of stricken hope? Who still rehearsed for faithful ears the Grand Old Party dope? Who held aloft the banner in the face of sneer and taunt? Who was it carried Utah and succeeded in Vermont?

And how should such fidelity be honored and repaid. Since medals tarnish rapidly and laurels quickly fade? Should one by whom the party was so vigorously cursed Be heralded as champion of human hope and trust, Or is the man who held the fort with all his worthy weight The logical, defensible and proper candidate?

To say that William wouldn't run is words beyond the need. For running is a term too much significant of speed. But if the Grand Convention should intelligently talk Of some one who could lead them in a quiet, gentle walk, They'll have to search the ship of state both forward and abaft To find a better candidate than William Howard Taft.

For though he's now a master in the sacred halls of Yale And may not love the blare of brass upon the campaign trail, He's not forgot what Theodore Bombastus did to him, And would repay the compliment with interest and vim; And Teddy's candidacy may receive a hostile shaft. Thrown from the unforgetful hand of William Howard Taft.

A literary magazine has just printed a "sympasium" from magazine editors of why manuscripts are rejected. That may interest a few unsuccessful authors, but thousands of magazine readers would like to know is the reason why many manuscripts are accepted.—Providence Journal.

The Public Pulse

Communications for this column may be signed anonymously but must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure good faith. No responsibility for facts or sentiments expressed will be assumed. Honest discussion of public questions is invited, but with the right reserved to eliminate vicious and objectionable matter. The column is free. But, be reasonable.

CHALLENGES FIRE LOCK LAW.

Editor News-Times—

I have read with interest your editorial in The News-Times of May 31, entitled "Have You Got That Fire Lock?" in which you quote a section from the revised statutes of the United States, edition of 1878. This is section 1625 of the revised statutes, and is a part of the militia act of May 8, 1792. It may interest you to know that this whole act, the same being sections 1625-1628 of the revised statutes, was repealed by section 25 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, as found in 32 Statutes at Large, 775, chapter 198 thereof, entitled: "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes." And this new act contains no such provision as that which you published, or anything like it.

Section 25 as above referred to, is as follows: "That section 1625 to 1628, both included, of the revised statutes, and section 232 thereof, relating to the militia, are hereby repealed." The act of 1792 left the enrollment organization, appointment of officers, except when called into the service of the United States, entirely to the states, and was in no sense an act for the organization of a national militia. Very respectfully yours, STUART MAC KIBBIN.

A liverrman in Nebraska who can hardly write his own name received 20,000 votes in the preferential primary in Nebraska for president of the United States! But it did not need this to convince the people that the presidential primary is a farce.—Sioux Falls, S. D., Argus-Leader.

"I feared very much for K. U. when I discovered that the glee club was composed of 13," writes Charley Trapp in the Topeka Pink Rag. "Until I found that one wore his pants long to show his white Sox. As that left only 12, the glee club was saved."—Kansas City Star.

WITH OTHER EDITORS THAN OURS

SCIENCE AND CRIMINOLOGY.

(Dayton, Ohio, Journal.)

An ever-widening field in the study of causes of juvenile delinquency and the development of criminal tendencies has been given fresh support and impetus by an experiment recently conducted at a New Jersey town. The judge in this particular case happened to be a student of causes. He had before him a 13-year-old boy, who had been noted in his school as backward in his books and an annoyance to his fellows. Ordinarily it would have been deemed a case for the reformatory, but this judge thought otherwise and called in a surgeon, who advised and carried out an operation for adenoids. The physician is held to have stated his reputation on the result, having expressed the opinion that with this physical defect removed the boy would develop along normal lines. Unless something not now foreseen occurs medical experts are fairly well agreed that this lad will be saved for a useful life.

This instance should be carefully noted by the architects of juvenile destiny for their guidance for it does not stand alone in the long history of medical jurisprudence and the records of the courts of the country. Juries in the past have made colossal blunders in cases where the defendant should have been given hospital care and surgical attention instead of being sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years.

A case is familiar to physicians wherein a physical defect later was found to be responsible for the habits of a man who was a confirmed loafer, a tramp and addicted to other habits of worthlessness. Suddenly he gathered in a case of smallpox. On his recovery he asked for and obtained work on trial for a month. Then he asked for another and permanent job, took it and held it and became a valuable member of society. The verdict was that his system had been poisoned in some insidious way. This poison had weakened his vitality and made of him an idler and a nuisance. The highly eruptive disease cleared his system and he became a normal asset to his community.

WARS IN COST OF HUMAN VALUES.

(New York World.)

The latest estimates of the dead and permanently incapacitated from the war are 2,900,000 for the entente countries and 1,980,000 for the Teutonic allies. The proportions to total population are 0.7 per cent for the entente countries and 1.4 for their enemy. The greatest sufferers are Austria-Hungary, with 1.7 per cent; Germany, 1.5 per cent, and France, 1.3 per cent. These figures lead Collier to the conclusion that "talk about a wasted and devastated Europe is not warranted by the facts."

This is a consideration merely of the economic consequences of loss of life and permanent disability from the war. It is not to be disposed of so lightly as our neighbor concludes. The war remains, relatively speaking, the most destructive to the economic population involved which is known to modern times.

If the entire army with which Frederic the Great entered the seven years' war had been completely wiped out and put underground in the first year and a half of the struggle, the loss relative to population would have been no greater than Austria or Germany or France has already suffered in human values from this war. And Frederick's losses were very far from being total. There was not a time in the Napoleonic wars, on either side, when the armies in the field totalled as large a percentage of the populations involved as the estimated dead and wholly disabled alone already total for the three countries mentioned. And we rightly think of those wars as very devastating to Europe.

Collier's is doubtless right in saying that even another year of war may leave the belligerents "strength enough for rapid economic revival." The recuperative powers of humanity from great disaster have always proved amazing. But for modern times the unprecedented waste of life and devastation from this war must be admitted.

MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETIES.

(Evansville Courier.)

Mutual admiration societies promote good feeling, placidity, self-satisfaction, smugness, but they do not promote growth. They have their purposes and their limitations. They are an antidote for knocking, kicking, pessimism, but they are also a soporific lulling to false ease and security.

We may shout that we are the strongest nation on the earth, but that won't necessarily save us from a licking. We may say we have the best hands in the world, but that won't give us the best music. We may say we have the finest junior high school ever, but that does not change the fact that practically all of the parent-teachers' clubs in the city have asked that this paragon be abolished and the eighth grades be restored to the grade schools.

To herald to the world that we have the best school system in the country, doesn't make the system any better than the facts show they are. We may say we have the greatest body of preachers in the country, but that won't prevent some of them from preaching on matters with which they haven't even a bowing acquaintance. Mutual admiration societies have their use. So has whistling in going past a grave yard. But if whistling were relied on as the means of locomotion we should never get to the burial ground.

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